


MEMBRANE BASED THERMAL CONTROL DEVELOPMENT

NASW-97015

INTERIM REPORT

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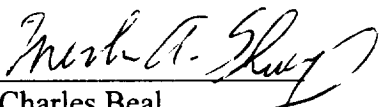
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1.0 Introduction

This report summarizes the work completed thus far of the subject contract, Membrane Based Thermal Control Development, NASW-97015. This contract involves the investigation of the feasibility of using a membrane device as a water boiler for thermal control. The membrane device permits water vapor to escape to the vacuum of space but prevents the loss of liquid water. The vaporization of the water provides cooling to the water loop. This type of cooling device would have application for various types of short duration cooling needs where expenditure of water is allowed and a low pressure source is available such as in space or on a planet's surface.

A variety of membrane samples, both hydrophilic and hydrophobic, were purchased to test for this thermal control application. An initial screening test determined if the membrane could pose a sufficient barrier to maintain water against vacuum. Further testing compared the heat transfer performance of those membranes that passed the screening test.

2.0 Summary

Different membrane materials, 17 hydrophilic and 9 hydrophobic were screened. The screening test consisted of introducing water to the membrane surface and observing how much, if any, water wept through the membrane at differential pressures up to 15 psid. Of these 26 different types, 12 samples passed the screening test and were performance tested.

Performance testing consisted of measuring the rate of water evaporating through the membrane; water flowed past the surface of one side of the membrane with the other side exposed to vacuum. Temperature measurement of the water stream in and out of the membrane device indicated the rate of heat transfer provided by the membrane. This value was correlated to a measurement of the amount of water lost from the water supply.

Overall, the hydrophilic membranes had a higher heat transfer rate than the hydrophobic membranes. The two membranes that performed the best in this set of performance testing were the V-180, hydrophilicized PVDF, made by Millipore and the polyacrylonitrile made by FPI Separations. These membranes will be subjected to the next set of endurance and contamination testing. Meanwhile, other membrane materials and pore sizes will be investigated.

3.0 Discussion

3.1 Membrane Selection

Various membrane vendors were surveyed to find potential candidates that would meet the requirements of the test program. There is quite a variety of commercially available membranes in both flat sheet and hollow fiber form. Table 3-I lists all of the membranes tested and some of their physical characteristics.

Table 3-I Membrane Samples Tested

Trade Name	Manufacturer	Material	Pore Size	Screen Test
Hydrophilic Membranes				
Pall 0.02	Pall	PVDF	0.02 um	PASS
V-180	Millipore	PVDF	0.2 um	PASS
Nafion 105	DuPont	perfluorinated tetrafluoroethylene	N/A	PASS
GFT Pervaporation	GFT	proprietary	N/A	PASS
Supor 450	Gelman	polyethersulfone	0.45 um	FAIL
Millipore 1.2 RA	Millipore	mixed cellulose esters	1.2 um	FAIL
MF-Millipore (VSWP)	Millipore	mixed cellulose esters	0.025 um	PASS
Durapore (VVLP)	Millipore	PVDF	0.10 um	PASS
H1-P10-43	Amicon	polysulfone tubes	10K NMWC	FAIL
H1M-P01-43	Amicon	polysulfone tubes	0.1 um	FAIL
MF-Millipore (VCWP)	Millipore	mixed cellulose esters	0.10 um	PASS
MF-Millipore (SCWP)	Millipore	mixed cellulose esters	8.0 um	FAIL
UMD-030-PES	FPI Separations	polyethersulfone	30K NMWC	PASS
UMD-030-PAN	FPI Separations	polyacrylonitrile	30K NMWC	PASS
UMS-500-PES	FPI Separations	polyethersulfone	500K NMWC	FAIL
Versapore 10000T wo/wa	Gelman	acrylic copolymer	10 um	FAIL
Versapore 200 w/wa	Gelman	acrylic copolymer	0.2 um	FAIL
Hydrophobic Membranes				
Cell Guard	Hoecht Celanese	polypropylene / polyethylene	0.04 um	PASS
Pall 0.02 um Hydrophobic	Pall	proprietary	0.02 um	PASS
Gore-Tex 10-15	Gore	PTFE	N/A	FAIL
Goretex 5 Polyester	Gore	PTFE	N/A	FAIL
Goretex x11475	Gore	PTFE	N/A	PASS
Mitex	Millipore	PTFE	10.0 um	FAIL
Fluoropore	Millipore	PTFE	3.0 um	FAIL
Fluoropore	Millipore	PTFE	1.0 um	FAIL
Mitex	Millipore	PTFE	5.0 um	FAIL

NMWC - nominal molecular weight cutoff

N/A - not available

PVDF - polyvinylidene fluoride

A characteristic of all membrane materials is its wettability. Typically, a material is either hydrophilic (attracts water) and wets evenly or it is hydrophobic (repels water) and causes water to bead on the surface.

In this application a hydrophilic membrane would wet evenly through the thickness of the membrane. The low pressure of the vacuum source would cause the water to freeze and sublime at the surface. This is the same phenomenon that occurs in the metal sublimator currently used in the EMU.

A hydrophobic membrane will not wet and only the vaporized water molecules can pass through the pores of the membrane.

Figures 3-1 and 3-2 depict the water evaporation phenomena of the two material types.

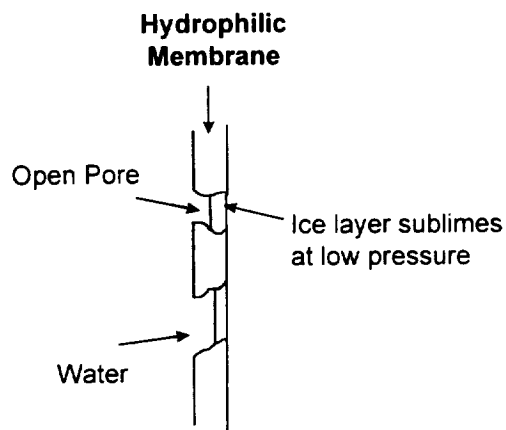


Figure 3-1 Water Evaporation Through Hydrophilic Membrane

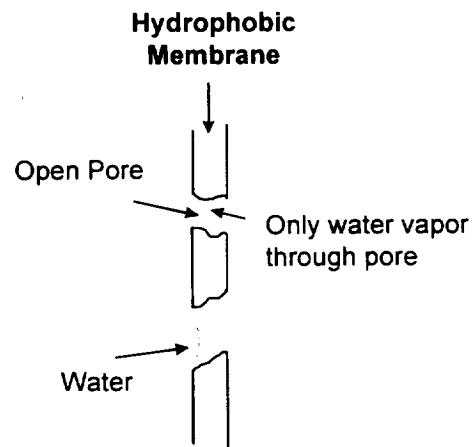


Figure 3-2 Water Evaporation Through Hydrophobic Membrane

The candidate membranes listed in Table 3-I are categorized as either hydrophilic or hydrophobic.

Hydrophilic material types tested include polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF), perfluorinated tetrafluoroethylene, polyethersulfone, mixed cellulose esters, polyacrylonitrile, acrylic copolymer and a proprietary hydrophilic material.

Hydrophobic materials tested include polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), polypropylene/polyethylene, and a proprietary hydrophobic material.

3.2 Test Apparatus and Procedures

3.2.1 Membrane Support Fixture

A membrane support fixture, designed by HSSSI, is used for both the screening tests and the performance tests. The fixture is shown in Figure 3-3. It consists of a back and front that sandwich the flat sheet membranes. The back piece has an inlet and exit manifold that permits water to circulate through a 3" dia x .25 in deep cavity and in direct contact with the back of the membrane. The front of the fixture has a perforated plate that supports the membrane against the differential pressure applied. Both the front and the back of the fixture have o-seals to prevent water leakage directly to vacuum.

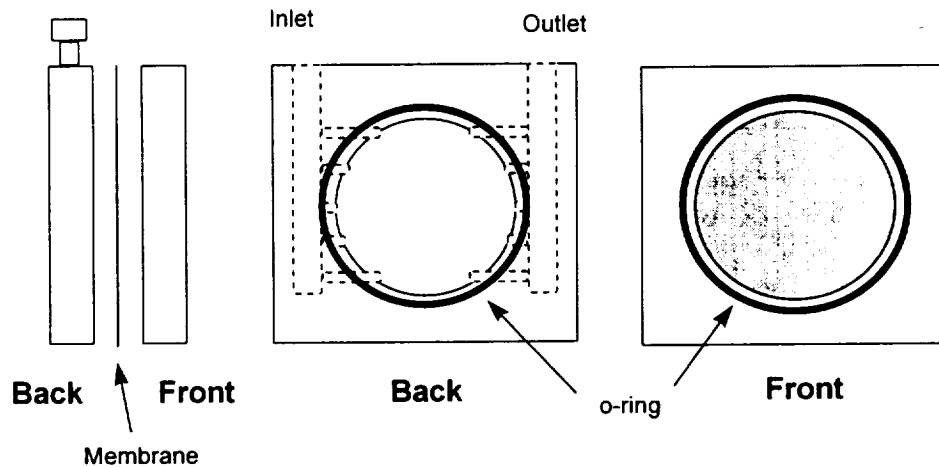


Figure 3-3 Membrane Support Fixture

3.2.2 Screening Test

A qualitative test determined each of the membrane samples' ability to hold back liquid water. Samples that did not pass this screening test were not further tested in the vacuum chamber. Figure 3-4 shows the apparatus used for this test. It consists of a water filled tank pressurized with nitrogen and the membrane support fixture. The water stand pipe of the tank connects to the inlet of the membrane support fixture. A small amount of pressure applied to the tank forces water to flow out of the stand pipe. Once enough water filled the membrane support fixture to displace all of the air, the outlet of the fixture was capped.

The nitrogen slowly pressurized the tank to a maximum of 15 psig. The surface of the exposed membrane was observed to see how much water, if any, wept through the

membrane. Those membranes that showed little or no water seepage were further tested in the vacuum chamber. Table 3-I lists the membranes that did and did not pass the screening test.

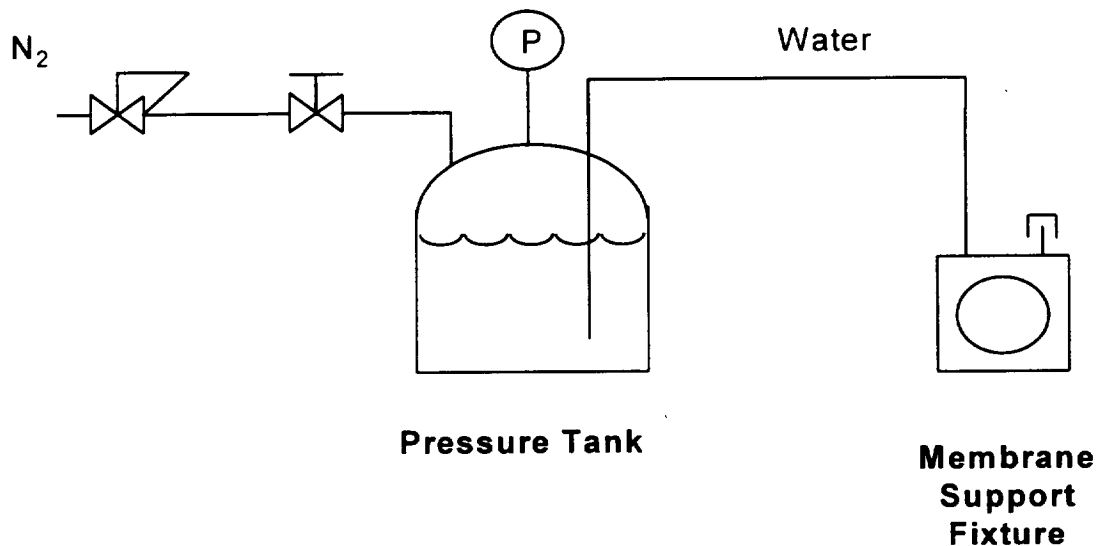


Figure 3-4 Screening Test Set-up

3.2.3 Performance Test

The next level of performance testing involved measuring the evaporation of water in a vacuum. The test rig used for this process is shown schematically in Figure 3-5.

A gear pump circulates the water and the flow rate is controlled by a variable area flow tube with a needle valve. The water flows in and out of a reservoir with a burette attached at the top. This provides make up water to replace the amount that evaporates. The water also flows through a heat exchanger in a constant temperature bath. This arrangement allows the nominal system temperature to be set. Shut off valves are located at the inlet and outlet of the membrane support fixture to enable removal of the fixture from the test rig. Thermocouples measure the temperature of the water at the inlet and outlet of the membrane support fixture. The membrane support fixture is suspended in a vacuum chamber. A liquid nitrogen cold trap prevents water vapor from reaching the vacuum pump. The vacuum chamber pressure can be controlled as low as 0.1 Torr by adjusting a needle valve to allow air to bleed into the vacuum pump inlet.

WME Test Facility Schematic

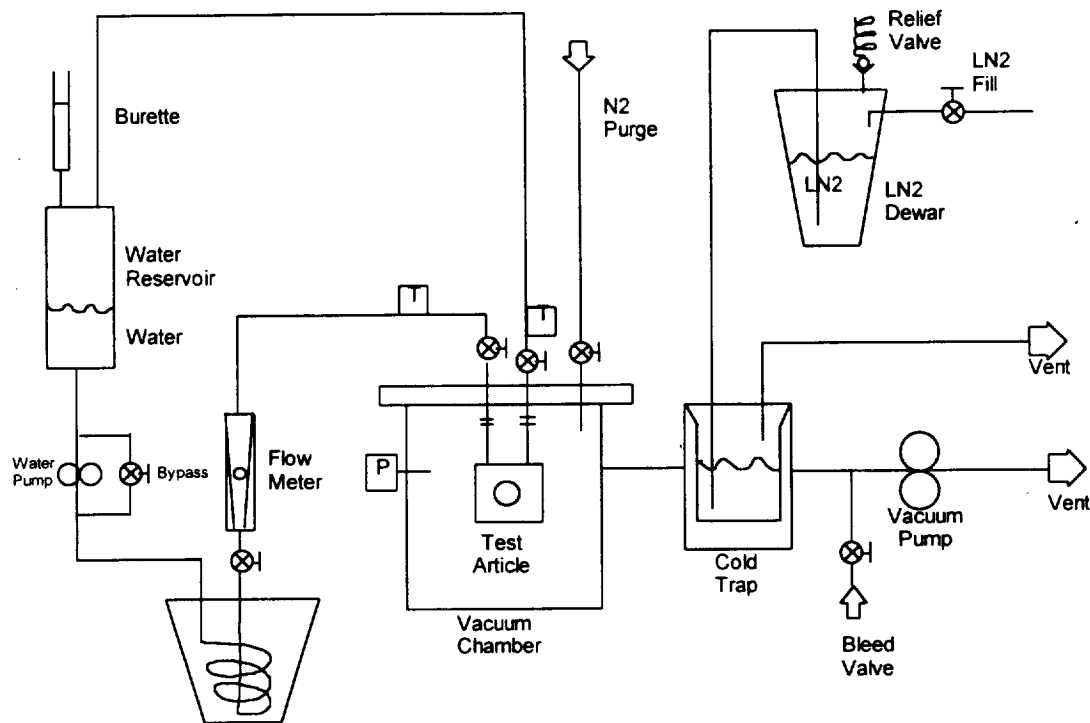


Figure 3-5 Performance Test Set-up

The membrane is installed in the support fixture which is then installed into the vacuum chamber. The vacuum pump is started and the chamber pressure is lowered prior to opening the water flow valves. There is usually some residual water in the test fixture from the screening test that will freeze and sublime as the pressure drops. There is a bypass leg on the pump to prevent deadheading when the pump is activated with the shutoff valves closed. Once the pressure in the vacuum chamber is stabilized, the water shutoff valves are slowly opened to allow water to flow to the membrane surface.

The inlet and outlet water temperatures are measured along with the water flow rate to calculate the heat transfer through the membrane device. This calculation is verified by measuring the amount of water used from the burette over a length of time.

3.3 Results

All of the membranes that were tested in the vacuum chamber are listed in Figure 3-6. The heat transfer rate of the membranes, given in W/m^2 , are for 21 C inlet temperature and 0.5 l/min flow rate.

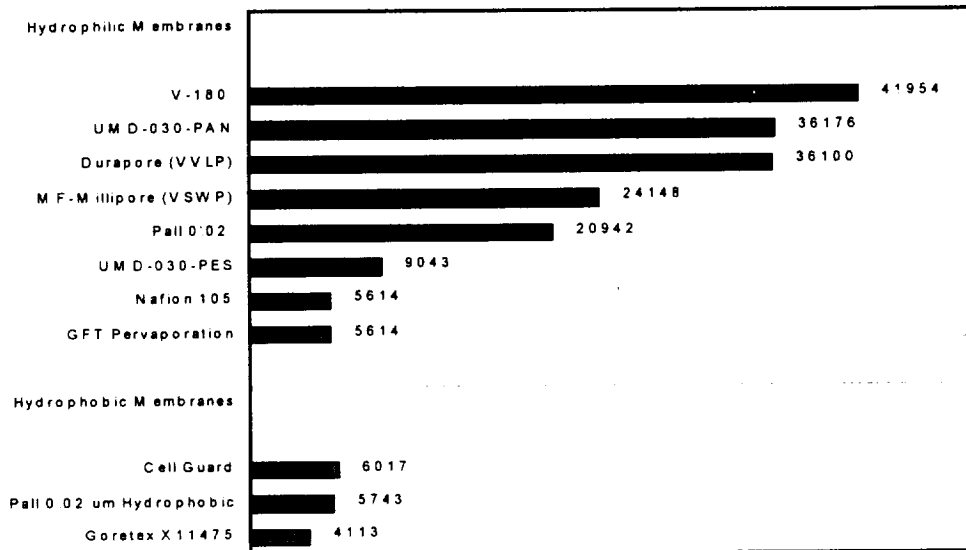


Figure 3-6 Heat Transfer Rates of Selected Membranes

The hydrophilic membranes exhibited heat transfer rates considerably higher than the hydrophobic membranes. The heat transfer rates of the hydrophilic membranes recorded in Figure 3-6 approach the $44,000 \text{ W/m}^2$ nominal heat transfer rate required by the EMU.

Two of the membranes, one hydrophilic and one hydrophobic, were tested under varying flow and temperature conditions. Figures 3-7 and 3-8 show the effects of these operating conditions. The heat transfer rate is more strongly affected by inlet temperature than flow rate. It appears from the data that there is a limiting flow rate after which the rate will no longer increase.

Figure 3-7

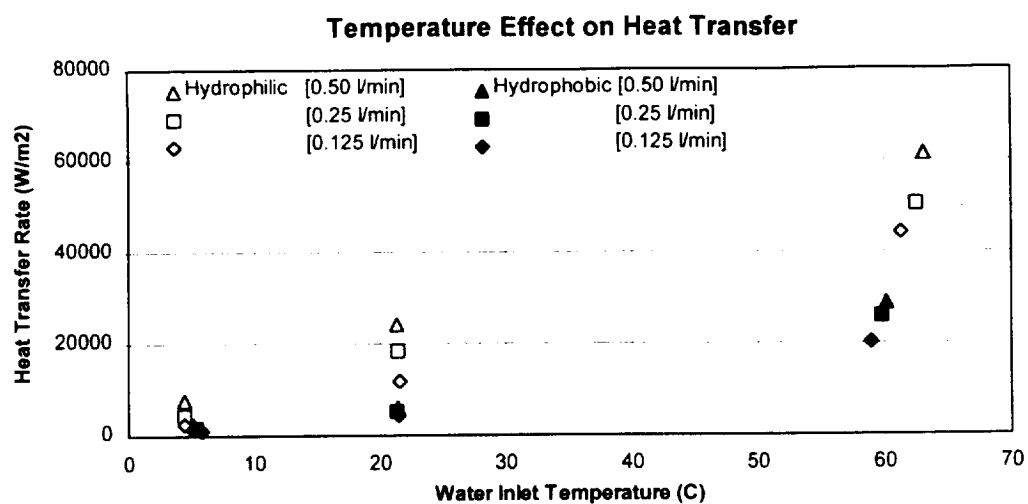
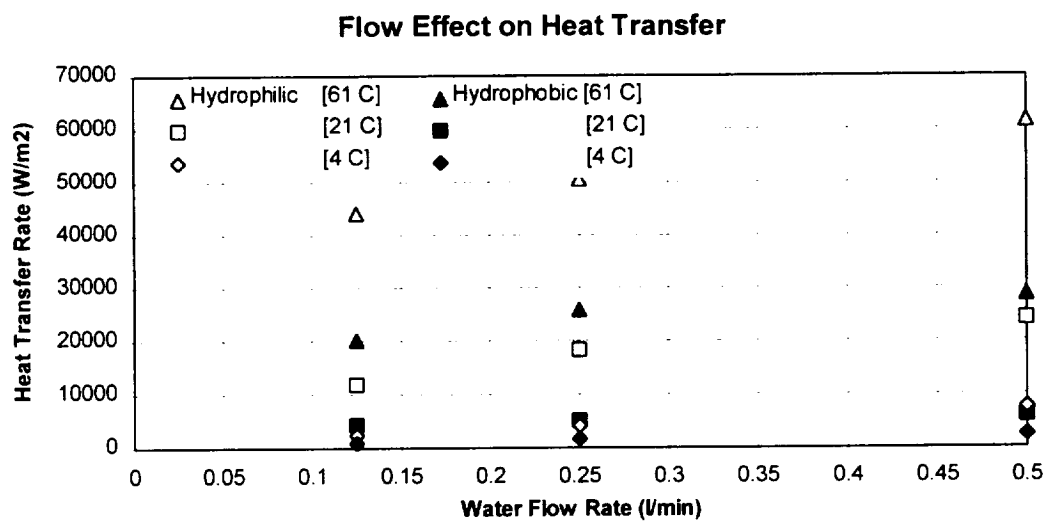


Figure 3-8



4.0 Conclusion

Testing showed that hydrophilic membranes in general have a higher water transport rate, and therefore higher heat transfer rate, than hydrophobic membranes. Hydrophilic membranes with small pore sizes are capable of withstanding the pressure differential imposed on them without leaking liquid water through. The best membrane material tested to date approaches the heat transfer performance of the current metal sublimator of 44 kW/m^2 (14 kBTU/hr-ft^2).

5.0 Recommendations

We recommend continuing with the test plan as proposed. The next task item in the plan for this contract is to determine the performance of a selected membrane over a wide range of temperature and flow conditions. This will include testing at more than three temperatures to get a better understanding of the temperature affect. Also, the affect of flow rate should be investigated further to determine the point at which the heat transfer is maximized.

After the operating envelope is determined, the membrane should be endurance tested. Endurance testing would include baseline performance over a duration of 8 hours or more, followed by testing with contaminated water for the same amount of time.

Another recommended test is to subject the membrane to periodic freezing and thawing, either static or dynamic. Static testing would entail taking the membrane in the test fixture and placing it in a freezer. Dynamic testing would mean lowering the flow to the membrane so that very little heat is available thus freezing the water in and around the membrane.

Additional membrane samples may be tested as they become available to compare with the performance of the materials tested to date.

Appendix

WME TEST DATA RESULTS												
MEMBRANE DESCRIPTION	WATER		WATER		TEST		TIME	TEMP	WEIGHT	HEAT	water	Average
	FLOW	INLET	OUTLET	TEMP	PRESS	WATER					HEAT	
	RATE	TEMP	TEMP			USED		DIFF	FLOW	FLOW	HEAT	Calculated
	LPM	F	F	TORR	ML	MIN		F	Lb/Hr	modT	BTU/Hr	Heat
										BTU/Hr		Flux
												BTU/Hr/Ft2
PALL 0 02 PHILLIC	1	74.8	71.5	0.68				3.3	132.0	435.4		435
	1	82.8	79.4	0.71				3.4	131.8	448.2		448
	0.5	88	81.1	0.68				6.9	65.9	454.5		455
4/10/97	0.5	94	86.8	0.67				7.2	65.8	473.9		474
	1	93.4	88.6	0.74				4.8	131.6	631.8		632
	1	93.2	88.4	0.78				4.8	131.6	631.8		632
	1.86	91.3	88.2	1				3.1	244.9	759.1		759
						180	40				647	34137
CELL GUARD	1	95.2	94.2					1	131.5	131.5		132
PHOBIC	0.5	98.9	97					1.9	65.7	124.9		125
4/7/97	0.5	100.4	98.5					1.9	65.7	124.9		125
PALL 02UM PHOBIC	0.5	102.4	101.2	0.58				1.2	65.7	78.8		79
4/10/97	1	101.7	101.2	0.58				0.5	131.4	65.7		66
	0.25	105.1	102.6	0.98				2.5	32.8	82.1		82
	0.25	104.6	102.4	0.98				2.2	32.8	72.2		72
Millipore Hydrophilic	1	87.6	82.9	1				4.7	131.7	619.2		619
HUM-10 membrane	1	90.8	85.3	0.95				5.5	131.7	724.3		724
shiny side in 4/11/97					200	13.4					2145	27845
NAFION 105	0.5	73.2	72.5	0.48				0.7	66.0	46.2		46
4/15/97	0.5	70.8	70.2	0.46				0.6	66.0	39.6		40
	0.5	69.5	69	0.43				0.5	66.0	33.0		33
	0.5	68.4	67.8	0.43				0.6	66.0	39.6		40
	1	73	72.6	0.45				0.4	132.0	52.8		53
	1	72.4	72.1	0.44				0.3	132.0	39.6		40
GFT Pervaporation												
hydrophobic inside	0.5	70	69.7	0.71				0.3	66.0	19.8		20
4/17/97	0.25	70.2	69.8	0.68				0.4	33.0	13.2		13
	0.25	70.1	69.8	0.69				0.3	33.0	9.9		10
hydrophilic inside	0.5	70.2	69.6	0.67				0.6	66.0	39.6		40
	0.25	70.5	69.9	0.67				0.6	33.0	19.8		20
	1	70.7	70.5	0.67				0.2	132.0	26.4		26
GORE TEX X11475	1	99.3	98.7	0.09				0.6	131.4	78.9		79
50% POROSITY	0.5	99.5	98.7	0.09				0.8	65.7	52.6		53
350 MIN H2O PRESS	0.5	99.6	98.8	0.088				0.8	65.7	52.6		53
	0.25	98.8	97.7	0.083				1.1	32.9	36.2		36
	0.25	99	97.8	0.084				1.2	32.9	39.4		39
	1	100.2	99.8	0.089				0.4	131.4	52.6		53
	2	100.4	100.3	0.092				0.1	262.8	26.3		26
	0.25	98.9	97.6	0.092				1.3	32.9	42.7		43
					10	50					29	1921
Pall HUM 10												
TAGOCHI	0.25	71.5	67.1	1.1		7	7	4.4	33.0	145.2	144	144
8/21/97	0.25	71.1	67.1	5		8.2	10	4	33.0	132.0	118	125
	0.5	71	68.7	1.1		7	7	2.3	66.0	151.8	144	148
	0.5	71	69	5		7	8	2	66.0	132.0	126	129
	0.75	71.1	69.8	2.3		15	13.5	1.3	99.0	128.7	160	144
	0.25	116	106.3	1		6	7	9.7	32.8	318.0	123	221
	0.25	117.4	110	5.5		7	6	7.4	32.8	242.5	168	205
	0.5	119.2	114.7	1		9	5.5	4.5	65.5	294.7	235	265
	0.5	118.8	115.2	5.1		15	10	3.6	65.5	235.7	216	226
	0.75	119.4	116.6	1.6		8	5	2.8	98.2	275.0	230	252
	0.75	119.9	117.7	5.3		9	6	2.2	98.2	216.0	216	216
Millipore VSWP	0.25	71.2	65	0.35				6.2	33.0	204.6		102
0.025um phillic	0.25	71.6	65.2	0.35		12	7.583333	6.4	33.0	211.2	227	219
	0.25	75.1	67.8	0.63		21	10	7.3	33.0	240.9	302	271
	0.25	75.3	68	0.63				7.3	33.0	240.9		120
	0.125	75	66.2	0.63		12	10	8.8	16.5	145.2	172	159
	0.5	75.2	70	0.53		29	10	5.2	66.0	343.1	417	380

Appendix (Cont.)

MEMBRANE DESCRIPTION	WME TEST DATA RESULTS											Average Calculated Heat BTU/Hr	Average Specific Flux Btu/Hr/Ft2
	RAW DATA					TIME	TEMP DIFF	WEIGHT FLOW water Lb/Hr	HEAT FLOW mcdT Btu/Hr	water HEAT vhw Btu/Hr			
	WATER FLOW RATE LPM	WATER INLET TEMP F	WATER OUTLET TEMP F	TEST PRESS TORR	WATER USED ML								
						MIN	F						
Millipore VVLP 1um hydrophilic	0.5	75.6	71.8	0.36	18	10	3.8	66.0	250.7	259	255	11453	
	0.25	74.2	68.8	0.28	13.5	10	5.4	33.0	178.2	194	186	8368	
	0.125	73.7	66	0.25	10	10	7.7	16.5	127.1	144	135	6088	
FPI Separations UMD-030-PES Polyethersulfone	0.5	70.2	69.2	0.18	6	14	1	66.0	66.0	62	64	2869	
	0.25	70.4	68.7	0.18	3.5	10	1.7	33.0	56.1	50	53	2392	
	0.125	70.7	68.4	0.17	3.5	11	2.3	16.5	38.0	46	42	1881	
UMD-030-PAN Polyacrylonitrile	0.5	70.3	66.8	0.36	17.5	9	3.5	66.0	231.0	279	255	11477	
	0.25	70.6	65.2	0.31	11	8.5	5.4	33.0	178.2	186	182	8189	
	0.125	70.9	64.1	0.27	9	10	6.8	16.5	112.2	129	121	5431	
Millipore VSWP 2 Layers	0.125	70.7	65.8	0.19	6	10	4.9	16.5	80.9	86	84	3757	
	0.25	70.5	66.6	0.25	10	10.97467	3.9	33.0	128.7	131	130	5838	
	0.5	70.3	67.8	0.45	13	10.63333	2.5	66.0	165.0	176	170	7661	
Millipore VSWP Two Layers	0.5	147.2	138.6	0.5	13	5.5	8.6	65.1	559.5	340	450	20217	
	0.25	145.4	135	0.45	13.5	5	10.4	32.6	338.6	388	363	16336	
	0.125	141.2	126.2	0.43	12	5	15	16.3	244.6	345	295	13254	
	0.125	40	39.4	0.16	2.5	14.5	0.6	16.5	9.9	25	17	780	
	0.25	40	39.1	0.17	2	9.5	0.9	33.1	29.8	30	30	1350	
	0.5	40	39.2	0.18	4	10.5	0.8	66.2	52.9	55	54	2421	
	0.125	142.4	125.3	0.63	20	8.345667	17.1	16.3	278.8	344	312	14012	
	0.25	144.5	134.3	0.63	25	9.450667	10.2	32.6	332.1	380	356	16015	
	0.5	145.6	139	0.6	25	8.216667	6.6	65.1	429.5	437	433	19487	
	0.125	42.4	42.1	0.14	1	16.5	0.3	16.5	5	9.0	7.0	307	
Cellgard 2500	0.25	41.6	41.2	0.14	2	27	0.4	33.1	13.2	11.0	12.0	537	
	0.5	41.2	41	0.15	3	21	0.2	66.2	13.2	21.0	17.0	759	
	0.125	70.6	68.5	0.16	2.5	13	2.1	16.5	34.7	28.0	31.0	1401	
	0.25	70.4	69.2	0.16	3.5	15	1.2	33	39.6	34.0	37.0	1644	
	0.5	70.5	69.8	0.16	3.5	13	0.7	66	46.2	39.0	42.0	1909	
	0.125	138.1	129.6	0.34	8.7	8.5	8.5	16.3	138.6	147.0	143.0	6423	
	0.25	139.6	133.9	0.33	10	8	5.7	32.6	185.7	180.0	183.0	8215	
	0.5	140.3	137	0.31	28	21	3.3	65.1	214.9	192.0	203.0	9141	

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